

# REPORT OF NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 18th February 1888.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
	<b>BENGALI.</b>			
	<b>Monthly.</b>			
1	"Ahammadi" ... ..	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....	
2	"Kasipore Nibasi" ... ..	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	.....	
	<b>Fortnightly.</b>			
3	"Ave Maria" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	
4	"Gaura Duta" ... ..	Maldah	.....	
5	"Grambasi" ... ..	Uluberia	.....	12th February 1888.
6	"Purva Bangabasi" ... ..	Noakhally	.....	
7	"Purva Darpan" ... ..	Chittagong	700	
8	"Uttara Banga Hitaishi" ... ..	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	.....	
	<b>Weekly.</b>			
9	"Arya Darpan" ... ..	Calcutta	102	10th ditto.
10	"Bangabasi" ... ..	Ditto	20,000	11th ditto.
11	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ... ..	Burdwan	302	7th ditto.
12	"Charuvarti" ... ..	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	
13	"Chattal Gazette" ... ..	Chittagong	.....	
14	"Dacca Prakash" ... ..	Dacca	450	12th ditto.
15	"Dhumaketu" ... ..	Chandernagore	.....	
16	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly	825	10th ditto.
17	"Garib and Mahavidya" ... ..	Dacca	.....	
18	"Hindu Ranjika" ... ..	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	7th ditto.
19	"Jagatbasi" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	9th ditto.
20	"Murshidabad Patrika" ... ..	Berhampore	508	
21	"Murshidabad Pratinidhi" ... ..	Ditto	.....	10th ditto.
22	"Navavibhakar Sadharani" ... ..	Calcutta	1,000	13th ditto.
23	"Praja Bandhu" ... ..	Chandernagore	995	10th ditto.



No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>BENGALI—concluded.</b>				
<i>Weekly—concluded.</i>				
24	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	10th February 1888.
25	"Rungpore Dik Prakash"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205	9th ditto.
26	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	8th ditto.
27	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350	10th ditto.
28	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	11th ditto.
29	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800	3rd ditto.
30	"Saraswat Patra"	Dacca	400	
31	"Som Prakash"	Calcutta	1,000	13th ditto.
32	"Srimanta Saudagar"	Ditto	.....	28th January 1888.
33	"Sulabha Samachar and Kusadaha"	Ditto	3,000	10th February 1888.
34	"Surabhi and Patáká"	Ditto	700	9th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
35	"Dainik and Samachar Chandriká"	Calcutta	7,000	12th to 16th February 1888.
36	"Samvad Prabhakar"	Ditto	200	8th to 15th ditto.
37	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	
38	"Banga Vidyá Prakashiká"	Ditto	500	
<b>ENGLISH AND BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
39	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca	.....	13th February 1888.
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
40	"Kshatriya Pratiká"	Patna	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
41	"Aryavarta"	Calcutta	.....	11th ditto.
42	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....	
43	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	2nd and 9th ditto.
44	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	6th February 1888.
45	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	4,500	
46	"Hindi Samachar"	Bhagulpore	1,000	
<b>PERSIAN.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	250	10th ditto.
<b>URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
48	"Aftal Alum Arrah"	Arrah	.....	
49	"Anis"	Patna	.....	
50	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	196	
51	"Sharaf-ul Akbar"	Behar	150	
52	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	.....	13th ditto.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
53	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	4th, 7th and 11th February 1888.
<i>Daily.</i>				
54	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	212	9th to 13th and 15th February 1888.
<b>URIYA.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
55	"Taraka and Subhavartá"	Cuttack	.....	
56	"Pradíp"	Ditto	.....	
57	"Samyabadi"	Ditto	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
58	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack	200	14th, 21st and 28th January 1888.
59	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Balasore	205	12th, 19th and 26th ditto.
60	"Sanskáraka"	Cuttack	200	19th, 26th Jan. and 2nd Feb. 1888.
61	"Navasamvad"	Ditto	.....	18th, 25th ditto 1st ditto.
62	"Uriya"	Balasore	.....	
<b>PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.</b>				
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
63	"Silchar"	Silchar	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
64	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	450	6th February 1888.



at the 11th February, is presented to the conduct  
of the Government, which is referred to

Every Indian now has his own house



## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Darussaltanat*, of the 4th February, hopes that the British Government will give evidence of its professed friendship for Turkey by complying with the Sultan's request for the withdrawal of British troops from the island of Zela in the Red Sea.

DARUSSALTANAT,  
Feb. 4th, 1888.

2. The *Sanjivani*, of the 11th February, is astonished at the conduct of Government which, though compelled to replenish the treasury by increasing the salt duty and levying a duty on kerosine oil, is notwithstanding making preparations for a war on Thibet. Every Indian now sees that Lord Dufferin has utterly failed as an administrator.

SANJIVANI,  
Feb. 11th, 1888.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

3. A correspondent of the *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 7th February, praises Baboo Gopal Chandra Mukerjee, Sub-Inspector of Police, Tanore, as an able and conscientious officer. Such a perfect gentleman as he is is rarely to be found in the Police Department, and Government is requested to keep Gopal Baboo at Tanore as long as possible.

HINDU RANJIKA,  
Feb. 7th, 1888.

4. Another correspondent of the same paper complains of the prevalence of theft in the Pubna district. The chowkidars ought to be on the alert.

HINDU RANJIKA.

5. Another correspondent of the same paper says that Hyder Jan Chowdhry, son of the late Azim Chowdhry, Zemindar of Dulai, in Pubna, has been oppressing his ryots for the last six years. A case of murder was instituted against him some time ago. He refuses to grant dakhilas under the Tenancy Act, and his ryots therefore refuse to pay him rent. A serious affray between his men and his ryots, likely to result in bloodshed and loss of life, seems imminent. The local Sub-Inspector of Police should be on the alert.

HINDU RANJIKA.

6. The *Sahachar*, of the 8th February, has learnt from a correspondent that thefts are of frequent occurrence at Jamalpore on the East Indian Railway line.

SAHACHAR,  
Feb. 8th, 1888.

What is the local police doing?

7. The *Sanjivani*, of the 11th February, has learnt from a correspondent that the new Sub-Inspector of Police at Deviganj in Jalpigoree being ignorant of Bengali is unfit to perform his duties at that place. Theft has increased in his time, and his ignorance of Bengali prevents him from making successful enquiries. As he knows Hindi and Urdu, the Inspector-General of Police should transfer him to some place in Behar.

SANJIVANI,  
Feb. 11th, 1888.

8. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 13th February, says that the people of the villages lying within the thanna of Balagarh, in the Hooghly district, are living in constant dread of tigers, and cannot venture out of doors after dusk for fear of these animals, which have already destroyed several heads of cattle. No attempt has been made by the local thanna to destroy these animals. The police should be about their business.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
Feb. 13th, 1888.

## (b)—Working of the Courts.

9. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 7th February, says that there was a time when the people of this country evinced a strong desire to be enlisted as

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Feb. 7th, 1888.



jurors, and when the duties of a juror were not so unpleasant as they have now become. On Saturday last the District Judge and the Magistrate of Burdwan sat together to hear the objections of those whose names had been enlisted as jurors. A great number of these latter excused themselves upon various pleas. It is easy to account for unwillingness to serve as jurors. Those who sacrifice their own private interests to appear in court as jurymen deserve and expect better treatment than what they are accustomed to receive. They are subjected to manifold indignities, and are even fined when they fail to appear. The brow-beating which they receive from the Judges also acts as a deterrent. The rules relating to jurors should be altered. Those only should be enlisted as jurors who live within 20 miles of a Sudder station and close to some railway line. Defaulting jurors should also be given an opportunity of explaining their absence, and the wording of the summonses which are addressed to jurors should be a bit softened out of respect for those concerned. The writer further suggests that, as a mark of distinction, jurors should be exempted from the operation of the Arms Act.

PRAJA BANDHU,  
Feb. 10th, 1888.

10. A correspondent of the *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 10th February, complains of delay in the disposal of cases by the Hooghly Honorary Bench, and mentions

The Hooghly Bench.  
a case in which some persons charged with committing a nuisance on the bank of the river at that place had to wait for about 16 or 17 days before their case was finally disposed of. These men were enlarged on bail; but how would they have fared if somebody had not stood security for their appearance in Court?

ARYA VARTA,  
Feb. 11th, 1888.

11. The *Aryavarta*, of the 11th February, commenting on the decision of the Allahabad High Court in the recent cow-killing case, regrets that sections 225—298 of the Penal Code, which are intended to be used for the purpose of vindicating the wounded religious feelings of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, have been so lightly interpreted. The decision of the Allahabad Judges is very unsatisfactory.

SANJIVANI,  
Feb. 11th, 1888.

12. The *Sanjivani*, of the 11th February, says that, believing that the disclosures made against him in this paper are attributable to some among his amla, the Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat has commenced to exercise *zulum* upon them. It is hoped that Sir Stuart Bayley will save the poor amla from oppression by transferring the Deputy Magistrate elsewhere.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
Feb. 12th, 1888.

13. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 12th February, says that two cases like the celebrated Meherpur fishing case have lately been decided by the Assistant Commissioner of Sibsagar in Assam. The Assistant Commissioner convicted the defendants in those cases of theft and trespass, and certain other offences. His decision has, however, been reversed by the High Court, and he himself has been severely censured for refusing to be guided by the finding of that Court in the Meherpur case. This decision of the High Court, together with the one passed in the Meherpur case, threatens to destroy the fishing rights of zemindars, who should therefore lose no time in moving Government to pass a law to protect those rights.

(d)—Education.

SANSODHINI,  
Feb. 3rd, 1888.

14. The *Sansodhini*, of the 3rd February, says that the mere learning by rote a number of moral maxims does not make a man moral. He alone is a man of character who acts as he says that men should act. It is a pity, however,

The Moral Education Circular.



that few educated Bengalis now act as they say that men should act, and that their conduct gives the lie to their moral professions. There is also some radical difference in people's ideas about morality. Drinking, for instance, is with many a vice, while others do not object to moderate drinking. It is therefore necessary that a Conference, consisting of members of the different Indian communities, should be held for the purpose of ascertaining as clearly as possible what is moral and what is immoral; and it should be the duty of that Conference to frame specific rules of morality to be strictly observed by school-boys.

15. The same paper says that the Vice-Chairman of the Chittagong Local Board formerly passed grant-in-aid bills, but that duty is now performed by the Collector of Chittagong, who is the Chairman of the Board. But the Collector being almost overwhelmed with work cannot punctually pass grant-in-aid bills, and that is why bills for the last two or three months are lying unpassed in the Collector's office at Chittagong. It is hoped that the Commissioner will authorise the Vice-Chairman to pass such bills as before.

SANSODHINI,  
Feb. 8rd, 1888.

16. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 7th February, says that there was once a senior Madrassa at Rajshahye, which was lowered to the status of a junior Madrassa when an F. A. class was opened in the Calcutta Madrassa; but as the Calcutta Madrassa is now going to be lowered to the status of a junior Madrassa, Government is requested to restore the Rajshahye Madrassa to its original senior status. The condition of the Mahomedans of Rajshahye, who form the majority of the population of that district, is deplorable, and education in particular has not made much progress among them. Government should therefore endeavour to educate these backward people by opening an English Department in the Rajshahye Madrassa. The people of Rajshahye have submitted a memorial praying that the status of the Rajshahye Madrassa may be raised to that of a senior institution, and it is hoped that Government will grant this just prayer.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
Feb. 7th, 1888.

17. The *Sahachar*, of the 8th February, says that religious instruction cannot be imparted in schools in this country for the simple reason that those schools are attended by boys of different religious persuasions. But as general moral principles are recognised and respected in every system of religion, they may be taught in the Indian schools without reference to any particular religious system or systems. As regards etiquette, it would be unwise to teach it by means of corporal punishment. For corporal punishment, especially in the case of grown-up boys, is calculated to do more harm than good. As boys are apt to ape the virtues and vices of their masters, it is also necessary that these latter should be men of character. No hot-headed young man, possessing no sympathy with his pupils, should be entrusted with the duty of teaching in school. As boys never behave badly towards the teacher who is really deserving of their respect, the interest of etiquette and morality will be equally served by a careful selection of teachers and textbooks for the schools in this country.

SAHACHAR,  
Feb. 8th, 1888.

18. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 9th February, takes exception to the Resolution of the Senate of the Calcutta University calling for a new Sanskrit grammar for the use of Entrance students. A Sanskrit grammar, to be of universal application, must be written in English. There is no need, however, of a Sanskrit grammar in English, Babu Rajkrishna Banerji's and Professor Max Müller's works being all that is wanted.

SURABHI & PATÁKA,  
Feb. 9th, 1888.

A Sanskrit grammar for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.



**SAMAYA,**  
Feb. 10th, 1888.

19. The *Samaya*, of the 10th February, generally supports the proposals made in the Moral Education Resolution for imparting moral education in Indian schools.

**SULABH SAMACHAR & KUSHDAHA.**  
Feb. 10th, 1888.

20. The *Sulabh Samachar and Kushdaha*, of the 10th February, disapproves of the present system of imparting primary education in Bengal. The present system differs materially from the system first introduced into this country. The present primary education is not primary education, strictly so called, because it includes instruction in such subjects as history, geography, sanitation and physics. Hence primary education now fills the minds of its recipients with a feeling of hatred for their hereditary occupations. This is very bad. The Department of Education should therefore see that primary education does not unfit those who receive it for useful work, however humble; and one way of bringing about this healthy change is to teach agriculture and the industrial arts in the pathshalas. History and geography are very good things to know; but in the schools for the lower classes it is necessary that they should be subordinated to instruction in agriculture and the arts. Pathshalas should also be closed at harvest time in order to enable the children of the agricultural classes to help their parents in field work. This is done in Scotland.

**SOM PRAKASH,**  
Feb. 13th, 1888.

21. The *Som Prakash*, of the 13th February, is opposed to the present system of remunerating pathsala gurus with rewards according to results, and thinks that the old system of paying them monthly stipends should be restored. The present system of payment deprives the poor gurus of this just remuneration. Let them then be paid as before, and let the amount of rewards according to results be somewhat reduced. It is hoped that this proposal will receive the attention of the kind-hearted Sir Stuart Bayley.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

**BHARAT MITRA,**  
Feb. 2nd, 1888.

22. The *Bharat Mitra*, of the 2nd February, sees no necessity whatever for the proposed central road from Sealdah to the Hooghly Bridge, and, in view of the grave objections that stand in its way, recommends that the project may be abandoned.

**BURDWAN SANJIVANI,**  
Feb. 7th, 1888.

23. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 7th February, says that the rapid growth of the town of Burdwan renders it necessary on the part of the local municipality to attend very carefully to its sanitary condition, which at present is by no means very satisfactory. The drainage of the town is very defective. As the Municipal Budget is in course of preparation, the writer hopes that a large sum will be allotted this year to drainage purposes.

**SURABHI & PATAKA,**  
Feb. 9th, 1888.

24. The *Surabhi and Pataka*, of the 9th February, approves of Sir Henry Harrison's proposal to devote the toll levied at the Hooghly Bridge to the construction of the proposed road from that bridge to the Sealdah Station. The writer suggests that the East Indian and the Eastern Bengal Railway lines should also be asked to contribute their quota towards the construction of the road in question.

**PRAJA BANDHU.**  
Feb. 10th, 1888.

25. A correspondent of the *Praja Bandhu*, of the 10th February, says that the Overseer of the Ranaghat Municipality does not properly inspect the roads within that municipality, and that one Becharam Kundu, who had once to refund the municipal money he had embezzled during the Chairmanship of



Baboo Ram Charan Basu, has been re-appointed by the old Chairman of the Municipality. This Becharam Kundu, who was re-appointed in the month of January last, has already commenced to oppress the people. How is it that his services have not yet been done away with by Baboo Surendra Nath, the present Chairman of the Municipality?

26. The *Grámbásí*, of the 12th February, complains of confusion and mismanagement in connection with the working of the Howrah Road Cess Department, and mentions the following fact by way of

The Howrah Road Cess Department.

illustration:—Road cess has been demanded and realised twice from certain holders of lakheraj land, but there are others who have escaped assessment altogether. Cases are mentioned in which the zemindars have quietly appropriated to themselves the amount of the road cess given to them by ignorant holders of lakheraj land without giving rise to any enquiry in the Road Cess Department. Some time ago when the Howrah Road Cess Committee asked the Collector of Hooghly to furnish them with road cess accounts, the return which was submitted by the Collector showed the road cess revenue to be Rs. 50,000, exclusive of the cess on lakheraj lands; but it is now found that the road cess revenue, including the cess on lakheraj lands, amounts only to Rs. 35,000. An enquiry should, therefore, be instituted without delay into the working of the Howrah Road Cess Department.

GRAMBASI,  
Feb. 12th, 1888.

27. The *Navavibhakar Sádharaní*, of the 13th February, complains of the scarcity of drinking water in the villages of Tildanga, Adhpur, Jitarpur, and Kshetpur, within the thana of Balagurh, in the district

Scarcity of water in the district of Hooghly.

of Hooghly. If the circular of the Hooghly District Board regarding the re-excavation of tanks is given effect to in those villages, the lives of a great many people will be saved, and if the Board acts in this matter in consultation with the zemindars, the best results may be expected. From what the writer hears, he has reason to think that if immediate steps are not taken to remove the scarcity of water in those villages, some fatal disease will soon break out and decimate the population. The writer draws the attention of the District Board to this matter.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
Feb. 13th, 1888.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

28. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 7th February, writing from Patharchoorh in Ranigunge complains of the irregular way in which the

Road cess sales.

collectorate peons serve notices of sales for non-payment of the road cess. A lakherajdar of Patharchoorh, by name Khandarai Bakshi, received a private intimation on the 27th January last to the effect that the 23rd of January had been fixed for the sale of his mehal for road cess dues. The date for the sale was indeed subsequently altered, and the 30th January was fixed for the purpose. But the alarming fact is there that the lakherajdar received no formal notice of the date first fixed. Such cases occur now and then in those parts. The peons, without leaving the head-quarters, falsely report that they have duly served the notices in the mofussil.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Feb. 7th, 1888.

(g)—Railways and communications including Canals and Irrigation.

29. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 7th February, complains of the state of the roads in Bara-Baloon in Burdwan, a place which contributes about Rs. 400 as road cess. The roads are quite impassable during the rains.

State of the roads in Bara Baloon in Burdwan.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.



BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Feb. 6th, 1888.

30. The same correspondent says that an application has been made to the Chairman of the Road Committee to make a bye-road from Kulchanda on the Burdwan-Cutwa road to Nashigram, which will prove a great boon to the people of Bara Baloon, Nashigram, Khunna, Banerwarpur, Kulnagar, Kulchanda, Kantra and several other places. It will not be necessary for Government to purchase land for this road, as the road will pass for the most part over waste land.

BANGABASI,  
Feb. 11th, 1888.

31. A correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 11th February, complains that the *kutchá* road from Mathurapore to Bishunpore within the Diamond Harbour sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs district is out of repair. The present deplorable condition of this important road is mainly due to the carelessness of the authorities. Rupees 150 to Rs. 200 is sanctioned every year for the repair of this road, but the money is wasted for want of proper supervision.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Feb. 13th, 1888.

32. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 13th February, referring to the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain to the Traffic Inspectorship on the Dacca line, as reported in paragraph 35 of the Report on Native Papers for week ending the 4th February, says that, if Colonel Brown enquires into the matter, he will learn everything about this Mr. Chamberlain, and the pay he got as a signaller at Howrah, and that he will thus be in a position to judge how far Mr. Drury was justified in appointing that man as he did. Shortly after his appointment, Mr. Chamberlain was, at the instance of the Manager of the Dacca line, degraded to the post of a Station-master on that line because he was found unfit for the inspectorship. He was in that post till the month of May last when, after the transfer of Purna Baboo from Goalundo to Dacca on the amalgamation of the Northern Bengal and Eastern Bengal Railway lines, he was appointed Traffic Inspector in place of Purna Baboo. Now what could be the reason of this promotion? Does he possess the qualifications necessary for the post? He has no knowledge of the Bengali language; he has no experience of office duties; and he never served as a Traffic inspector on any line. It is the carelessness and disregard of justice, characterising the appointment of such incompetent men to responsible offices, that must answer in some measure for the reduced incomes of the Bengal State Railways.

(h)—General.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,  
Feb. 6th, 1888.

33. The *Sársudhánidhi*, of the 6th February, says that Lord Ripon, during his tenure of office, replenished the country's exchequer which he found empty on his arrival, whereas Lord Dufferin has managed not only to spend all that his predecessor saved, but also to involve the country in debt. Unable to rely on the loyalty of the people of India, His Lordship has spent heaps of money for the purpose of strengthening the frontier defences. The Burmese war has cost a large sum of money, which he has endeavoured to recover by laying heavy imposts on the poor people of India, although he has the easier course left open to him of replenishing his treasury by levying import duties on foreign goods. His Lordship's administration has given rise to discontent throughout the land.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Feb. 7th 1888.

34. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 7th February, referring to to Mr. Westland's speech in the Viceregal Council on the occasion of the debate on the Petroleum Bill, says that the critics of Government do as a matter of fact state specifically in what directions retrenchment is necessary or practicable.



They say for instance that it is inadvisable to increase the military force of the country at a time of perfect tranquillity, that it is useless to waste money in strengthening frontier defences, as there is no immediate prospect of a war with Russia, and that it is unfair to saddle India with the expenses of the Burmese War. Mr. Westland has expressed his unwillingness to enter into any discussion with the critics of Government; why then did he go out of his way to accuse them falsely?

One becomes almost breathless in wonder and despair in comparing the figures showing India's income and expenditure. Her income is continually increasing, but the increase of her expenditure is out of all proportion to that of her income. The gravest anxiety must therefore be felt for the future of this country. In spite of the numerous taxes that the people have to pay, the State Treasury will continue to be empty, and before long India will find herself over head and ears in debt.

35. The same paper can scarcely persuade itself to believe that there is no Engineer officer in the service of Government, who could devise some plan for saving

The breach at Jankuli.

the people about Jankuli from the inundations of the river Damodar. The writer possesses no engineering knowledge, but he shrewdly suspects that it is some groundless apprehension that the safety of other embankments might be endangered that has prevented Government from repairing the one at Jankuli. But there is really no ground for any such apprehension, as the existence of the Jankuli bund for the last 25 years has not resulted in any untoward consequence.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Feb. 7th, 1888.

36. The same paper heartily thanks the Lieutenant-Governor for his kindness in commuting the sentence on Sadhu Sahu.

The case of Sadhu Sahu.

37. The *Darussaltanat*, of the 7th February, says that after spending money like water in Burmah and Sikkim, and in feeding the Amir and Yakub Khan, Government has set about recouping itself at the cost of the poor people of India, by inflicting upon them the misery of an increased salt duty and a Petroleum duty. Government does not apparently dare to disturb the hornets nest by increasing the income-tax or imposing an import duty on English goods.

The increase of the salt duty and the duty on Petroleum.

DARUSSALTANAT,  
Feb. 7th, 1888.

38. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 7th February, says that the recommendations of the Public Service Commission will greatly disappoint the people of this

The Public Service Commission.

country. It is stated that the Commission has not advised the holding of the Covenanted Civil Service Examination both in England and in India, and that it is in a very indifferent manner that it has recommended the raising of the age limit for that examination. The Commission, it is further stated, has recommended the abolition of the Statutory Civil Service Examination, advising Local Governments instead to promote deserving Deputy Magistrates to the rank of Statutory Civilians.

HINDU RANJIKA,  
Feb. 7th, 1888.

"Lord Dufferin and Sir Charles Aitchison! You have studied diplomacy to good purpose. You have acquitted yourselves like first class bargainers. You have again and again promised to give gold to the natives of India, and you have at last given them only base copper! But there is an all-seeing God from whom nothing can be concealed, and to whom the natives of India will continue to look up as they have always done."

39. The *Sahachar*, of the 8th February, says that the Magistrate of Khulna is disallowing *Sankirtan* processions as well as musical processions on the occasion of throwing the images of Hindu deities into water. The local police is

SAHACHAR,  
Feb. 8th, 1888.

Magisterial oppression in Khulna.



committing oppression upon respectable people in this connection by order of the Magistrate, and *Sankirtan* parties are being punished by the local Deputy Magistrate. Is lawlessness reigning in Khulna?

**SURABHI & PATAKA,**  
Feb. 9th, 1888.

The case of Sadhu Sahu.

40. The *Surabhi* and *Patáká*, of the 9th February, is glad that the Lieutenant-Governor has kindly commuted the sentence of transportation for life passed on Sadhu Sahu to one of rigorous imprisonment for five years.

**PRATIKAR,**  
Feb. 10th, 1888.

The Salt and Petroleum duties.

41. The *Pratikár*, of the 10th February, says that the present rulers of India do not find their income of 80 crores sufficient to meet the demands of their administration; and so, after squeezing the last farthing from every available quarter, they have now set themselves about selling the very bones of their poor subjects for money. Why else would there be this increase of the salt duty and this new duty on petroleum? The duty on petroleum, unjust as it is, may be tolerated, for the poor people can manage to live in the dark. But how will they do without salt? They have nothing to eat with their rice except wild vegetables which they make palatable by the addition of a little salt. A humble meal like this is all that they can get or look for; and of this even they are going to be cruelly deprived! Why should more money be wanted in spite of the enormous income that India yields to her rulers? Why should the salt duty be increased to make the miserable over-taxed people of this country still more miserable? Why should not the Government be guided in its expenditure by a strict reference to the amount of its income; and if more money is really wanted, why was no attempt made to obtain it by imposing an import duty on cotton goods? These are the questions which united India puts to Government. Let Government give satisfactory replies and set the public mind at rest on the points mooted, and, failing that, the people will be justified in ascribing the worst motives to them.

**SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,**  
Feb. 10th, 1888.

Lord Dufferin's resignation.

42. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 10th February, says that the people of India have received no benefit from Lord Dufferin, the recollection of which might make them regret his untimely resignation. He has only spoken a few honied words to them, but he has never acted as he has spoken. His Lordship has, in fact, created widespread discontent amongst the people by overburdening them with taxes.

**PRAJA BANDHU,**  
Feb. 10th, 1888.

The financial difficulties of the Government of India.

43. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 10th February, says that the financial difficulties of Government are caused mainly by the high rate at which it pays its officers. These officers are in fact paid more liberally than public servants in any other country. This high rate of remuneration may be considerably reduced without impairing the efficiency of the administration. But Government pays no attention to this subject.

Another cause of the financial difficulties of Government will be found in the heavy allowances to such men as Yakub Khan, Ayub Khan and the Frontier Sardars, and in such expenditure as is incurred in sending costly presents to His Highness the Shah of Persia.

**SAMAYA,**  
Feb. 10th, 1888.

The Petroleum duty.

44. The *Samaya*, of the 10th February, commenting on the statement made by the Hon'ble Deenshaw Petit in the Viceregal Council to the effect that, the imposition of a duty on petroleum will cost the poor only one pice more per week, and thus entail no hardship on them, says that the Hon'ble Mr. Deenshaw will find that although the duty is small, retail sellers will manage to raise the price of petroleum at least by a pice per bottle, that is to say, that, instead of a duty of five per cent., the poor will have to pay a duty of 15 per cent. So much for the statement that the poor will not suffer from the imposition of this duty. The Hon'ble Mr. Steel had to



admit that many things necessary to be done in the interests of civilization in this country yet remain undone. Is it, therefore, unjust to charge a Government with extravagance which instead of looking after those things, spends its revenues upon objects in which the people are not at all interested?

45. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 10th February, is sorry that Lord Dufferin should towards the close of his Indian career forfeit the good name he had earned at its commencement by increasing the salt duty and by imposing a duty on Petroleum.

URDU GUIDE,  
Feb. 10th, 1888.

Lord Dufferin's dealings with Sikkim will form another blot on his reputation. The military demonstration now being made there is a deplorable thing, in spite of the explanation officially given of it, that it is intended mainly to produce a "moral" effect. For aught the writer knows to the contrary, this demonstration may precipitate the Government into a war as disastrous in its consequences as the late Burmese campaign has been.

46. Referring to the increase of the salt duty the *Sulabh Samachar and Kushdaha*, of the 10th February, says that Lord Ripon, who was the "Ma Bap" of the poor, reduced the duty on salt. But that noble deed of his Lordship is now undone.

SULABH SAMACHAR &  
KUSHDAHANA,  
Feb. 10th, 1888.

47. The *Samaya*, of the 10th February, says that though the sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment, which Sadhu will now have to undergo, will be a heavy one for him, still Sir Steuart Bayley should be thanked for such mercy as he has shewn to him.

SAMAYA,  
Feb. 10th, 1888.

48. The same paper asks, will Mr. Westland, who is so anxious to exonerate the Government of India from the charge of extravagance, give a satisfactory explanation of the astounding amount of the public debt of India? It is true that a portion of this large debt of 200 crores of rupees has been spent in constructing such permanent works as railways, &c., but will he say what has been done with the rest? And will Mr. Westland shew any adequate return for that immense expenditure?

SAMAYA.

When Englishmen first took possession of this country they took it to be enormously rich, and under that impression, they established a most costly administrative machinery. And it is this costly machinery that has now brought the Government of India to the brink of financial ruin. Will Mr. Westland gainsay all this?

In defending the financial administration of the Government of India, Mr. Westland said that "the expenditure of this country is only 60 per cent. of that of the United Kingdom, and yet it covers an area ten times as large, and a population seven times as large."

But does any intelligent financier in estimating the expenditure of a country, look to the area and population of that country rather than to its financial condition? The writer then quotes figures to show that in Europe, the United States, Canada and Australia, the average annual income per head of population is Rs. 250, and says that, as the annual average income per head in India amounts to only Rs. 19, there is no denying that the latter is  $\frac{1}{12}$  of the former. And as the cost of administration in the United Kingdom is only twice as much as that of India, it follows that India spends 11 times as much as the United Kingdom. And if this is not extravagance on the part of the Government of India, one does not know what is. So the Government of India will remain open to the charge of extravagance so long as it does not observe economy in its financial administration.



SANVAD PRABHAKAR  
Feb. 11th, 1888.

49. The *Samodd Prabhakar*, of the 11th February, condemns Lord Dufferin for not fulfilling the high hopes he held out to the people of India on the occasion of his assuming the reins of his high office. A review of his Lordship's administration will show that India has not received a single benefit from him. The annexation of Burmah, the increase of taxes, the increase of the public debt, and the exhausted condition of the treasury—these are the glorious monuments of his rule, for which people can praise His Lordship if they choose.

Lord Dufferin is praised by his admirers for his satisfactory settlement of the Afghan boundary question. It is not generally known, however, what has averted a war with Russia, Lord Dufferin's statesmanship or the present internal condition of the Russian Government.

SANJIVANI,  
Feb. 11th, 1888.

50. The *Sanjivani*, of the 11th February, thanks the Lieutenant-Governor for his commuting the sentence passed on Sadhu Sahu, and would have been exceedingly glad if His Honour had at once released the man.

SANJIVANI.

51. The same paper, referring to Lord Dufferin's resignation, delivers itself as follows:—His Excellency came out to this country with a good name. But he will have wholly lost that good name when he returns home. His Excellency will be in India another year, and he may yet redeem his reputation by introducing the representative system into the Legislative Councils, repealing the Arms Act, conferring volunteering rights on natives, and separating the judicial from the executive functions.

SANJIVANI.

52. The same paper has received information from the mofussil regarding the increase which has taken place in the price of salt in different parts of the country, after the increase of the salt duty, which appears to it to prove that the statement made by the *sub-janta* members of the Viceregal Council, that the effect of the increased duty on the price of salt and on the condition of the poor will be inappreciably small was utterly incorrect and unsound.

I.—The Julpigori correspondent says—

At Botha in Julpiguri, salt is selling at 2 annas per seer. Before the increase of the duty it sold at 6 pice per seer.

II.—The Santipore correspondent says—

At Santipore, salt is selling at 7 pice per seer.

III.—The Rungpore correspondent says—

At Mithapukur in Rungpore, the price is 2 annas per seer for those who buy less than 2½ seers, and 7 pice for those who buy more.

IV.—Kaligram in Rajshahye—

Former price 5 pice per seer; present price 8 pice per seer.

V.—Mymensingh—

Former price 7 pice per 1½ seer; present price 7 pice per seer.

VI.—Kalaroa Murarikathi—

For some days after the increase salt sold at 2 annas per seer; it is now selling at 7 or 7½ pice per seer.



## VII.—Satkhira Simulia—

Present price 8 and 7½ pice per seer.

## VIII.—Magura Nischindpore and the surrounding villages—

Former price 4 pice per sicca seer; present price 6 pice per seer.

## IX.—Basirhat—

Former price 5 pice; present price 7 pice per seer.

## X.—Faridpore—

For some days after the increase 6 pice per seer; present price 7 pice per seer of 60 *kachi* tollas.

## XI.—Barisal—

Present price 2 annas per seer.

## XII.—Basirhat—

Names of places.		Former price.	Present price.
		Pice.	Pice.
Basirhat sub-division	...	5	7
Taki	...	6½	8
Soladana	...	5	7
Ichinda	...	5	7½
Sivahati	...	6	8
Lavanga	...	6	8
Charaghat	...	6	8

## XIII.—Bagura, Chandaikona—

Former price 4 pice per seer of 60 tolas; present price 6 pice per seer.

## XIV.—Julpaiguri—

Former price 6 pice per seer of 80 tolas; present price 8 pice per seer.

## XV.—Midnapur, Denlpota—

Present price 8 pice per seer. At certain places, 9 or even 10 pice per seer. The salt merchants are selling salt to retail sellers at Rs. 4-8 per maund.

## XVI.—Howrah, Guzarpur—

Former price 6 pice; present price 8 pice per seer. The increase has caused great hardship to the poor.

## XVII.—Faridpur, Baliakandi—

Former price 4 pice per seer of 60 tolas; present price 6 pice per seer.

## XVIII.—Kushtea, Bhadalia—

Present price 6 pice per *kachi* seer.

53. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 11th February, says that letters are delivered at Lari, an important village in the Hazaribagh district, through

BANGABASI,  
Feb. 11th, 1882.

A postal grievance.

the Ramgarh post-office, and the number of letters and packets coming to the village is very large. But though the Post Office is situated at a distance of only seven miles from the village, still the peon comes only once a week to deliver mails in the village. The peon should be directed to deliver mails in the village twice or thrice in the week.

54. The same paper cannot agree with the Financial Member of the Viceregal Council in thinking that the Indian revenue is not wasted. There

BANGABASI.

Wasteful expenditure.



will not, indeed, be perfect agreement between the Government and the people of this country about this question of wasteful expenditure so long as they differ radically in their conception of what wasteful expenditure is. The people, for instance, consider the large salaries which are given to the civilians to be wasteful expenditure; but Government does not. The people think that the money which is spent on the frontier defences is money wasted; but Government does not. The people consider the annexation of Upper Burmah to be a crime and the expenses it has entailed to be wasteful expenditure; but Government does not. There is also the same radical difference of opinion between the Government and the people on the question of what are good taxes and what are bad taxes. The people think, for instance, that it is good policy to increase revenue by raising the duty on liquor; but Government considers it bad policy to do so. The people consider it to be bad fiscal policy to reduce railway fares on such articles as wheat in the interest of English merchants; but the Government thinks otherwise. The meaning of all these fundamental differences of opinion between the Government and the people is that, while the latter consider that only to be right expenditure which has for its object and which serves to promote the welfare of the native population, the former thinks that that alone is right expenditure which is incurred in the interest of Englishmen. It is clear, therefore, that so long as such radical differences of opinion exist between the Government and the people as to what constitutes good and what constitutes bad expenditure, so long no explanation that may be given in the Viceroy's Council regarding the financial policy of Government will convince the people of India of its soundness or scrupulous correctness.

GRAMBASI,  
Feb. 12th, 1888.

55. By way of illustrating the mischievous consequences attending the establishment of outstills in the district of Howrah, the *Grambási*, of the 12th February, gives the following cases:—

- 1.—The wife of a Koivarta, a resident of Mellok, was attacked with cholera. Her husband pawned her ornaments for money to buy medical help; but instead of paying the money to the doctor he spent it on liquor. But for the kindness shown to his patient by the doctor, the poor woman would have died.
- 2.—Three men attempted to cross the khal at Bagnan while under the influence of liquor, and losing their footing fell into the water and were well nigh dead with cold.
- 3.—While Baboo Charu Chandra Ghose, the young talukdar of Chandrapur, was taking a walk, a Dule (a low-caste Hindu) suddenly ran up to him and fell down senseless at his feet. On recovering his senses after an hour, he said that unless liquor was given to him he would certainly die.
- 4.—A servant of the naib of the zemindar's cutcherry at Kholar one day stood naked in a drunken state on the public road, and on being asked by a man to put on his clothes abused him in obscene language.
5. The following story is related by a correspondent of the same paper:—

The correspondent was one night returning from Kholar to Bagnan. He first met a man, apparently a respectable man, who was swaggering on the road. If he had not got a light in his hand, the drunkard would surely have dashed himself against him. Proceeding a little further, he found another man lying naked in the water, and grossly abusing the keeper



of the outstill, while another fellow partially drunk, was endeavouring to drag him out of the water.

Sir Steuart Bayley is asked to save the country from the ruinous consequences of drunkenness by abolishing these outstills.

56. The *Dacca Prakash* of the 12th February does not think that the Government has shown sufficient reasons for the increase of the salt duty. For although the opium revenue has slightly decreased, Government, if it had only observed a little economy, would have found its existing revenues sufficient for all its ordinary purposes. As for the deficit in the budget, for which the salt duty has been increased, it might have been met either by levying a tax per head of cattle slaughtered for food, or by increasing the duty on imported and country liquor.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
Feb. 12th, 1888.

57. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 13th February, regards the early retirement of Lord Dufferin as likely to cause much harm to this country; not because the people are so very fond of him, but because the circumstance may give the force of custom to the practice, followed by three of his immediate predecessors, of retiring from the Viceroyalty before the completion of the full term of five years. The Viceroys have to spend the first three years of their term of office in their novitiate in learning the A B C of their duties, and thus retirement during the fourth year means serious loss to India.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
Feb. 13th, 1888.

With the memory of the salt duty so fresh in their mind, how will the people of India say that they have been happy under Lord Dufferin's regime? Lord Ripon, on the eve of his retirement from this country repeatedly assured them that his successor would not undo what he had done; and when Lord Dufferin assumed the reins of his high office, he declared that he would follow in the footsteps of his predecessor. The people of India therefore now ask—"have those promises been fulfilled?" The writer feels constrained to ask Lord Dufferin for a reply. He then apostrophises His Excellency telling him that his restoration of the Fort of Gwalior to the Maharajah Scindhia had raised in his mind the hope that similar kindness would be shown to the Nizam by rendering back to him his Berars. But that hope is not realized. Lord Dufferin has conquered Burmah. Whether that conquest has anything glorious about it or not, the writer does not care to decide. There cannot, however, be two opinions as to the sin of the bloodshed which that adventure entailed. And looking at the present disturbed condition of Burmah, the writer can only say that the conquest of that country has only increased the sum of England's embarrassments in the East. During these years of Lord Dufferin's administration, India has known no peace from a fear of the Russian Bear on the West and of the French Eagle on the East; and an eternally increasing demand has been made on her resources in men and money.

The writer does not understand England's politics well enough to be able to judge of her recent dealings with Russia on the tableland of Central Asia. He sees, however, that the enormous expenditure entailed in those dealings has had a paralysing effect upon this country.

Why has there been so much trouble and commotion in Hyderabad, Bhopal, Kashmir, Nepal and Sikkim during Lord Dufferin's reign? And will Lord Dufferin go away without settling those affairs? If he does so, what will the writer say to him? What but this that,—“You are the hero of the Burmese war, but the administration of Burmah is unsettled; you are the Scindhia's friend, but you have blighted the Nizam's hopes; you have brought peace to the Native States, but have made quite a mess of affairs in Central Asia; you have given the zemindars the Tenancy Act; have



NAVAVINAKAR  
SADHANANI,  
Feb. 13th, 1888.

imposed a permanent income-tax on tradesmen and Government servants, and you have raised the price of the poor man's oil and salt."

58. The same paper says that the old rule under which two native engineers were sent to England every year on full pay to receive technical training has been

altered. So that in future, native Engineers will be sent few and far between, and on reduced pay. The maximum age of such officers has also been reduced from 30 to 25 years, and instructions have been received for using *special care* in the selection of officers to be sent to England. All this will practically put a stop to native Engineers going to England to complete their education. Government pleads economy as its motive in making this change. But if it really wants to be economical, why does it maintain Cooper's Hill College at this country's cost?

SOM PRAKASH,  
Feb. 13th, 1888.

59. The *Som Prakash*, of the 13th February, says that the administrative policy of the Government of India is marked by a singular want of foresight, and refers to the recent increase

The short-sightedness of the Government of India. of the salt duty by way of illustration. This increase is likely to produce mischievous results in future. For the salt duty having been looked upon as a financial reserve for times of emergency, it was hitherto purposely kept low in times of peace, and it follows, therefore, that, in increasing this duty the present Government of India has been guilty of an act of great want of foresight.

In the Settlement Department the dealings of Government are becoming more and more marked by a mercantile spirit; in the department of justice lamentable instances of Civilian high-handedness are frequently cropping up; in the Foreign Department, the treatment accorded to the Native Chiefs of India by the haughty representatives of the English Power in India is simply shameful. Great confusion prevails in the army and the Public Works Department. And though it is now upwards of a century since the English occupied this country, and though the natives have been always enthusiastically loyal to them, there is no sign of the Governors and the governed being drawn nearer to one another. On the contrary, the Government's distrust of the people is increasing; the volunteering right has been denied to the people, and the Arms Act has been passed. For these two or three years, that is to say, since the time of Sir Rivers Thompson, Government is encouraging those men who want to create disunion between the various sections of the Indian people, thinking probably in its short-sightedness that the wedding of the different Indian races into one compact nationality would endanger its own safety. Thus the policy of Government seems marked in all directions by a remarkable want of foresight.

### III.—LEGISLATIVE.

SAHACHAR,  
Feb. 8th, 1888.

60. The *Sahachar*, of the 8th February, thinks that there is fun in the fact that Sir Alfred Croft, of all men,

The Calcutta Municipal Bill.

has voted against the provision in the new Municipal Bill, granting electoral rights to graduates of the University. Of all the speeches made on this Bill at the last meeting of the Bengal Council, the worst for its anti-Hindu and pro-European and pro-Mahamadan tone was that of Sir Henry Harrison. Sir Henry has accused the Hindu Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality of hostility to Government. But the real meaning of that hostility is dislike of extravagance of expenditure, such as the Anglo-Indian Commissioners with the Mahamadan Commissioners at their back are always running into at the cost of the very life-blood of the poor rate-payers. Mr. Macaulay's speech was marked



by a spirit of liberality, which is wholly wanting in Sir Henry Harrison's. Mr. Irving being admittedly a representative of the European mercantile community cannot be blamed for his plain advocacy on behalf of that community.

61. The *Surabhi and Patākā* of the 9th February, regards the Lieutenant-Governor's recommendation, in Council, to expedite the passing of the Calcutta Municipal Bill as unworthy of His Honour:—

SURABHI & PATAKA,  
Feb. 9th, 1888.

(i).—Upon this Bill depends the fate of Local Self-Government in this country, and there should therefore be no hurry whatever in passing it into law. It should be thoroughly discussed no matter how long the Council may be in doing so. The confidence which the public repose in the present Lieutenant-Governor will, the writer fears, be rudely shaken if His Honour maintain the attitude he has taken up in regard to this Bill. It seems that he is strongly bent upon passing the Bill into law, and thereby dealing a heavy blow at the native community, and especially at the educated among them.

(ii).—The writer does not wonder that an European like Mr. Irving should dislike the idea of granting voting privileges to University graduates. But it is simply shocking to contemplate that Sir Alfred Croft and the Lieutenant-Governor should also be of that mind. Perhaps the minds of all Europeans are similarly constituted.

(iii). An examination of the speeches delivered in the Bengal Legislative Council in the course of the debate on this Bill will show that the principal object of the Bill is to curtail the municipal powers of the Hindu community of Calcutta. Like Sir Lepel Griffin and Sir Rivers Thompson every Englishman views with jealousy the enjoyment, by the people of this country, of the privilege of Self-Government.

It is clear that Sir Henry Harrison wants a number of *ap-ke-waste* Commissioners, and that is why he proposes to increase the number of Commissioners by nomination. It is to be regretted that the Europeans are going to have it all their own way in the municipality that is about to be constructed.

(iv.) Every proposal made in native interest has been rejected, while all proposals directed against them have been adopted, and every Englishman from the Lieutenant-Governor downwards is assisting in this unholy work.

(v.) The leaders of the native community in Calcutta will be unworthy of themselves if they fail to exert themselves to avert the danger which threatens them in the shape of this Bill.

62. The *Navavibhakar Sadhārani*, of the 13th February, is surprised to find that the head of the Education Department, Sir Alfred Croft, does not wish that University graduates should be *ipso facto* eligible as voters at municipal elections.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
Feb. 13th, 1888.

63. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 15th February, disapproves of the manner in which the Calcutta Municipal Bill is being amended by the Select Committee.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
Feb. 15th, 1888.

The interests of the native residents of the town are going to be sacrificed



in spite of strong protests from Babu Kali Nath Mittra and Dr. Gurudas Banerjee. Any important amendment that is proposed by the native members is rejected by the official and the European members, who form the majority in the Council. Now, as all questions in the Bengal Council are decided by vote, the great disparity between the number of European and the number of native members leaves little ground for the hope that justice can be done to the native community. The public had expected of Sir Stenart Bayley that he would dispose of this Municipal Bill in a fair and impartial spirit, but his attitude in connection with this Bill has greatly disappointed them.

#### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

DARUSSALTANAT,  
Feb. 4th, 1888.

Nepal.

64. The *Darussaltanat*, of the 4th February, says that it will not recommend to Government any ambitious course of action with regard to Nepal, whatever the internal condition of that State may be. So long as the Nepalese do not injure British interests, so long they should be left to themselves.

SAHACHAR,  
Feb. 8th, 1888.

Hyderabad affairs.

65. The *Sahachar*, of the 8th February, says that the Resident at Hyderabad and Colonel Marshall have, on their own authority, appointed Abdul Huq's brother to the office of Subadar, and that the Prime Minister of His Highness the Nizam knows nothing of the matter, and that pressure has been put upon His Highness to sanction the appointment. Will the Government of India connive at these things?

URDU GUIDE,  
Feb. 9th, 1888.

The Begum of Bhopal and Sir Lepel Griffin.

66. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 9th February, hears that the Begum of Bhopal has addressed herself to the Viceroy drawing His Excellency's notice to the undue pressure that has been brought to bear upon her by certain individuals about her court. It is her intention to carry her appeal to the India Office in London in case she obtains no satisfaction here. The writer says that the papers have published such circumstantial reports about Sir Lepel Griffin's *zubberdusti* upon the Begum of Bhopal, that officer having actually violated the *izzut* (honour) of the illustrious lady in open Durbar, that it behoves Government to institute a sifting inquiry into the truth or otherwise of the allegations. Should the Government be indifferent, their old friend and ally, the Begum, may take it seriously to heart.

PRATIKAR,  
Feb. 10th, 1888.

The Begum of Bhopal and Sir Lepel Griffin.

67. The *Pratikar*, of the 10th February, says that the way in which Sir Lepel Griffin does things in Bhopal is such as to rouse the strongest indignation against him in the minds of all men. Only the most satanically disposed among men could call the natives of India disloyal in spite of the complete resignation with which the latter submit to such untold tyranny. As the monkey-hordes of Rāma destroyed by fire the golden isle of Lanka (Ceylon), so a legion of these Satans is devastating the golden land of Bharat (India). As worms delight to dwell in putrid wounds, so do these Satans take pleasure in following sinful courses. And by so doing they are threatening ruin both to the English Government and to the people of India. It is a pity that Government does not realize the sink of villany into which these men have descended.

The writer hears that the Begum intends to come down to Calcutta to relate personally to Lord Dufferin her tale of woe and insult, and he hopes that His Excellency will no longer remain indifferent to Sir Lepel's acts of oppression, and that he will rescue the honoured Begum of Bhopal from his hands. Every one will praise His Excellency if he can manage to redress her wrongs without putting her to the trouble of coming all the way from Bhopal to Calcutta.



68. The *Samaya*, of the 10th February, has learnt that Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal has asked the Viceroy's permission to come to Calcutta for the purpose of having an interview with him. She has also expressed a wish that in accordance with the well-known Mahomedan custom which requires that married women going out on journeys must be accompanied by their husbands, she may be allowed to take her husband with her. It is hoped that His Excellency will accord the permission asked for and learn from the Begum in person every particular about Sir Lepel Griffin's doings in Bhopal.

SAMAYA,  
Feb. 10th, 1888.

69. The *Bangabasi*, of the 11th February, is alarmed to find in the *Pioneer* newspaper certain statements regarding the Maharaja Holkar. It says that serious disturbances will take place in the Indore State if the Maharaja does not conduct himself properly. It is not known whether the Maharaja has deserved such censure. But everybody knows that evil befalls the State at which these English vultures cast wistful glances. May heaven protect the Maharaja!

BANGABASI,  
Feb. 11th, 1888.

70. The *Sanjivani*, of the 11th February, says that strange things are happening in the administration of Lord Dufferin. In Bhopal, the English Minister has reduced the Begum to a cipher, and it is now proposed to give an English Minister to the Chief of Bhawulpore. The Native States had hitherto furnished careers to Indians of genius and ability, but it now seems that they will not be allowed to do so any longer. Will the Indians then live by mere physical labour alone? And will their fine intellects be wasted in the performance of clerical duties alone? And will no career be thrown open to them to develop their intellectual powers?

SANJIVANI,  
Feb. 11th 1888.

71. The same paper says on the authority of the *Indian Daily News* newspaper that the Begum of Bhopal has recently addressed a letter to the Governor-General describing all the acts of oppression which have been committed upon her by Sir Lepel Griffin. It is hoped that His Excellency will make no more delay in bringing Sir Lepel to justice.

SANJIVANI.

## VI—MISCELLANEOUS.

72. The *Sahachar*, of the 8th February, makes the following remarks on an article published in the *Pioneer* of the 21st January :—

SAHACHAR,  
Feb. 8th, 1888.

It is no doubt true as the *Pioneer* says, that the time has not arrived when full representation, as obtaining in the British Parliament, could be introduced into this country. But the statement that the time for introducing full representation has not arrived, means that the time for a partial representation has arrived. Why does not the *Pioneer* then take such measures as may enable Indians to work the representative system, and thus to hasten the introduction of full representation? Why does he then, oppose the National Congress movement? And why does he not ask Government to introduce the system of representation into the Legislative Councils?

The *Pioneer* has no objection to the removal of the British Army from India, when the time for such removal arrives. If so, why does not the *Pioneer* endeavour to get educated natives admitted into the higher ranks of the army for the purpose of initiating them in the art of warfare?



**SURABHI & PATAKA,**  
Feb. 9th, 1888.

73. The *Surabhi and Patākā*, of the 9th February, is shocked to find a man of Mr. Larpent's education and respectability behaving so disgracefully. If a Bengali had acted as Mr. Larpent has done, the Anglo-Indian papers would have rent the skies with their declamations and denunciations.

**SURABHI & PATAKA.**

74. The same paper, in announcing the resignation of Lord Dufferin and the succession of the Marquis of Lansdowne to the Viceroyalty, expresses surprise that His Excellency should so suddenly give up a post which is coveted even by the gods.

**SULABHA SAMACHAR & KUSHDAHA,**  
Feb. 10th, 1888.

75. The *Sulabh Samāchār and Kushdaha*, of the 10th February, praises Lord Dufferin for visiting native gentlemen at their residences.

**PRATIKAR,**  
Feb. 10th, 1888.

76. The *Pratikār*, of the 10th February, referring to the Punjab University scandles, says that the educated and enlightened Mr. Larpent has done what the uncivilized natives of the country would never think of doing.

**SANJIVANI,**  
Feb. 11th, 1888.

77. The *Sanjivani*, of the 11th February, says that it is rumoured that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay does not allow anybody to approach him with native shoes on. How long will this quarrel about shoes exist in this country? Such childishness, as is being displayed by Lord Reay, does not look well in Governors of Provinces.

**DAINIK & SAMACHAR CHANDRIKA,**  
Feb. 13th, 1888.

78. The *Dainik and Samāchār Chandrikā*, of the 13th February, has the following on Lord Dufferin's resignation:—Reuter says that His Excellency Lord Dufferin will be given a seat in the Cabinet by the Tory Government on his return to England. If this be true, it may be regarded as a sufficient reason for His Excellency's untimely resignation. Some Anglo-Indian papers, however, do not believe this to be true. They say that Lord Dufferin has no intention of entering the arena of party politics, and that he has no desire to join the Ministry. But there appears to be no reason why Lord Dufferin should object to join a Cabinet which has been already joined by Liberals of the type of Messrs. Goschen, Hartington and others. Lord Salisbury knows well that it will be impossible for him to maintain his government without the presence of men like Lord Hartington in his party. It will, therefore, be his interest to secure the support of such men as Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne. But the early announcement of His Excellency's resignation is likely to produce some mischief and no good. Already, the Anglo-Indian papers are denouncing the liberal policy of Lord Ripon, thereby suggesting to His Excellency the adoption of a different policy. Some again are comparing him with Lord Dalhousie, thereby intending to injuriously influence his policy. These things, it may be safely asserted, will have no influence on His Excellency's policy; but it may be regarded as certain that they will in some measure embarrass him.

**SOM PRAKASH,**  
Feb. 12th, 1888.

79. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 13th February, says that probably the consciousness of having done no good to the people of India has had much to do with Lord Dufferin's determination to resign the Viceroyalty of India.

80. The same paper thanks Sir Henry Harrison for his article on representative government in India, published in a recent number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. But he cannot endorse Sir Henry's view that the representative system should be first tried in the Provincial Legislative Councils, and then, if successful there, should be introduced into the Viceregal Council.



## ORIYA PAPERS.

81. Almost all the newspapers of Orissa devote much space to an account of the measures that are being adopted in different parts of Orissa with the object of preventing cow-slaughter. The *Mahasyees* of Cowpur in the Balasore district are highly praised for prohibiting the sale of old oxen to butchers within their zemindaries.

ALL ORIYA NEWS-PAPERS.

82. The *Utkal Dipika*, of the 14th January, brings a letter of one of its correspondents prominently to the notice of the public, in which it is stated that the people of Manikpatna in the Pooree district are suffering from some of the worst effects of famine, inasmuch as some have deserted their villages, and others have died of starvation. The *Oriya* and the *Samvad Bahika* urge the authorities to attend to the distress of the famished people.

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
Jan. 14th, 1888.

83. The same paper does not seem to be satisfied with the way in which examiners have been appointed to conduct the Middle English, Middle Vernacular and Upper Primary scholarship examinations in Orissa.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

84. Referring to the appointment of the new Fellows of the Calcutta University, the same paper remarks that Baboo Prasannakumar Lahiri of the Calcutta Metropolitan Institution should not have been overlooked.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

85. The *Utkal Dipika* and *Sanskarak* write favourable notices of the second municipal election in the Cuttack Municipality on the 16th January. The former has every hope that the principle of Local Self-Government must take root in time, and says that the experience of the last three years points in the same direction. The latter remarks as follows:—

UTKAL DIPIKA, &  
SANSKARAK.

“Notwithstanding all the efforts made by the authorities to make the date of election widely known to the rate-payers, there was wanting that display of interest and enthusiasm which characterised the election of 1885. No doubt the novelty of the thing attracted large crowds in 1885, but there is still no denying that the way in which the candidates on that occasion competed and contested was sufficient proof that the electors took a warm interest in their business. We regret to observe that the same interest was wanting in the elections that passed off last Monday. Still the events that occurred in ward No. 6, and the way in which Commissioners were appointed for each ward, clearly showed that the voters, though very careless and negligent, were nevertheless conscious of the nature of the constitutional right they have obtained after long years of political agitation. The question of political education is a question of time, and as years roll on each new election is sure to be marked by greater intelligent interest. We were glad to find Mr. Henry, our beloved Magistrate, moving about from one centre of election to another. The officers in charge of the polling stations were, with few exceptions, industrious to the last hour.”

86. The same papers also make favourable mention of an Agricultural Exhibition that was held within the compound of the Cuttack Collectorate on the 18th of January under the patronage of the Orissa People's Association.

UTKAL DIPIKA, &  
SANSKARAK.

87. The editor of the *Samvad Bahika*, of the 26th January, has come to know that the peons of the Road Cess Department often oppress people from whom

SAMVAD BAHIKA,  
Jan. 26th, 1888.



nothing is due. As an example he cites the case of Baboo Radharaman Das of Balasore whose horse was unjustly attached for cess due not from him but from Baboo Rammohan Das.

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
Jan. 29th, 1888.

88. The authorities of Balasore having resolved to purchase a printing machine for the purpose of printing Road Cess Forms, the *Utkal Dipika*, of the 28th January, observes that there are already two presses in Balasore, which do not find sufficient work, and that printing charges can only be reduced by competition and not by the retention, in the hands of Government of a press which is most likely to prove more expensive than the management of a private press.

A printing press for printing Road Cess Forms.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

89. The same paper sympathises with the present financial position of Government, and approves of the increase of the salt duty, though in its opinion it would have been far better to have renewed the duty on piece-goods and other articles imported from England.

The financial position of Government.

SANVAD BAHINA,

Jan. 26th, 1888.

UTKAL DIPIKA,

Jan. 28th, 1888.

SANSKARAKA,

Feb. 2nd, 1888.

URIYA & NABASAMHAR,

Feb. 1st, 1888.

SANSKARAKA,

Feb. 2nd, 1888.

90. The commutation of the sentence of transportation for life passed on the prisoner Sadhu Sahu, into one of imprisonment for five years is hailed with joy by all the newspapers of Orissa, which speak very highly of the kindness and generosity of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Sadhu Sahu.

91. The *Sanskarakā*, of the 2nd February, writes a favourable notice of a large meeting of Uriyas, numbering about 500, in the Cuttack Printing Company's Hall to receive and honour the Orissa delegates Baboo Madhusudan Das and Gourisankar Rai, who represented the cause of Orissa in the last National Congress.

Uriya delegates to the National Congress.

#### ASSAM PAPERS.

PARIDARSHAK,  
Feb. 6th, 1888.

92. The *Paridarshak*, of the 6th February, in reviewing the Assam Administration Report for 1886-87, expresses surprise that Government contributed only

The distress in Sylhet in 1886-87.

the paltry sum of Rs. 97 towards the alleviation of the terrible distress caused by the late floods in Sylhet. The Famine Fund of Calcutta contributed Rs. 2,000 towards that object, and the sum of Rs. 902 was raised by public subscription. The Deputy Commissioner states in his report that both rice and money were supplied in many places. But the amount of the aid so rendered was ridiculously small, for some were supplied only with one day's, and some only with half a day's rations. The unwillingness of the people to serve on the tea plantations and in the roads is construed by the Chief Commissioner to mean absence of famine in Sylhet. But that unwillingness means nothing more or less than unwillingness to go to distant places with families. The statement that the people refused to work in the roads is not wholly correct. Those who found work near home gave their services at the rate of Rs. 2-8 or Rs. 2-12 per 1,000 feet, the usual rate being Rs. 5 or Rs. 6. So these men could not have earned more than 2 annas 6 pies or 3 annas per day.

The Chief Commissioner says that the zemindars had to suffer much, as they could not realise rents from the ryots. The fact is that the zemindars not only could not realise rents, but had to spend their savings in relieving the distress of the ryots. But for their kind help a great number of the ryots would have died of starvation.

PARIDARSHAK.

93. The same paper says that the very first acts of the new Chief Commissioner of Assam show that he has a desire to win the good will of the people of that Province.

The new Chief Commissioner of Assam.



94. The same paper says that the Sylhet police attempted to tamper with some of those men who had witnessed the Kazirbazar affair, by threatening to torture them if they gave evidence in favour of the people of Kazirbazar.

*The Kazirbazar affair in Sylhet.* These witnesses, who are workmen in the local Barrack office, complained to the District Engineer against the Police, whereupon that officer referred the matter to the Chairman of the Local District Board, who again referred it to the District Superintendent of Police. Is not the District Superintendent yet prepared to believe these reports of the misconduct of his subordinates? Many of these policemen would have been sent to jail if Mr. Carnac had been there at this time.

The writer's fears have been realized in that the police have challaned the two cases in which they are complainants, and submitted the other four cases which they were directed to investigate in Form C. Does Ishan Baboo now see his mistake? Well, what are these highly paid Government officers there for? They might as well be sent to the right-about if they have nothing else to do, but to support their subordinates in their illegal proceedings. Why is Mr. Ritchie so foolish?

95. The same paper hears with regret that the Chief Commissioner of Assam has not complied with the request made to him for the grant of scholarships to Mahomedan boys in Sylhet.

*Scholarships for Mahomedan boys in Sylhet.*

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 18th February 1888.



The following is a copy of the letter from the  
District Attorney to the Board of Education  
dated January 10, 1900. The letter is  
concerning the proposed changes in the  
curriculum of the public schools. The  
Board of Education has been asked to  
consider the proposed changes and to  
report to the Board of Education. The  
letter is as follows:

Dear Sirs:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of  
your letter of the 8th inst. regarding the  
proposed changes in the curriculum of the  
public schools. I am sorry that I cannot  
reply to you more fully at this time, but  
I am sure that you will understand the  
reasons for this. I am sure that you  
will find the enclosed report of the  
Board of Education to be of interest to  
you. I am sure that you will find it  
to be a most interesting and valuable  
document. I am sure that you will find  
it to be a most interesting and valuable  
document. I am sure that you will find  
it to be a most interesting and valuable  
document.

Very respectfully,  
District Attorney

Enclosed for the Board of Education  
is a copy of the report of the  
Board of Education.